

# ENGLAND FACES REVOLT OF BOERS, BACKED BY GERMANS

## GERMANS THREATEN WARSAW; HOLD ALL OF WEST POLAND; REPORT LEMBERG RETAKEN

### Russians Claim to Be Ready for Action on Ground of Their Choos- ing—Berlin Admits Retirement From Niemen River.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—(Associated Press.)—Warsaw, capital of Russian Poland, is threatened by German forces and may fall at any moment, according to an official dispatch to the American Government from one of its consuls, who asked for instructions as to the care of foreign interests during the expected period of occupancy.

Great Britain has asked the United States to take over her consular interests in Warsaw in the event of its capture by German troops. It was learned to-day that the English Government also filed a list of cities in the war territory where it desires the United States to take charge in the event of German victories.

BERLIN, Oct. 12 (via Amsterdam and London to United Press).—An official War Office statement to-day declares that the whole of Poland, west of the Vistula River is in German possession, the Russians having been swept back.

The only point now held by the Russians in this section is Warsaw, on the east bank of the Vistula.

[If Poland west of the Vistula has been cleared of Russian troops, the indications are that the portion of the Czar's army which has been proceeding against Cracow will have to retreat, or else face the possibility of the Germans cutting off their lines of communication.]

There is a rumor current here to-day, but it lacks confirmation. That Lemberg, Galicia, has been retaken by the Austrians.

VIENNA, Oct. 12, via Amsterdam and London. (Associated Press).—An official announcement given out in Vienna to-day reads as follows:

"Our offensive has reached the San River after numerous fights, most of which resulted victoriously for our troops.

"The relief of the stronghold of Przemyśl has been completed. To the north and to the south of this fortress what remains of the hostile army has been attacked. Jaroslaw and Lemberg are in our possession."

LONDON, Oct. 12 (Associated Press).—All eyes to-day are turned to the east, where, under conditions of the utmost secrecy, the Teutonic allies and the Russians are preparing to engage in what may prove one of the most decisive combats of the war. WANT TO KNOW WHO CHOSE BATTLE GROUND.

Evidence is accumulating to show that this gigantic conflict will be determined in Russian Poland, and the only question disturbing British experts is as to which side has chosen the battle ground.

Berlin admits having withdrawn from the Niemen River and at the same time discounts the whole movement in that region as being of no strategic importance.

It is now clear that Russia has abandoned the narrow point in Galicia between Przemyśl and Cracow, leaving forces having virtually occupied all of Galicia with the exception of these two places. Petrograd claims this operation is due to strategic reasons, while Vienna maintains that it is a tactical move to drive the invaders out. It is unquestioned that the more or less demoralized Austrian forces, stiffened by German reinforcements, have resumed the offensive, but there is no information here to indicate that the Russian retirement is anything in the nature of a rout resulting from vigorous fighting.

Whatever may be the intention of the armies operating on the ends of the great Russian battle front, it is clear that these movements have paved the way for a decisive battle, the tremendous forward advance in the center.

GERMANS ARE ADVANCING INTO POLAND.

Broadly speaking, this is now the position of the antagonists awaiting the word to open the engagement:

The main German armies in Russian Poland are moving toward the Vistula River on a north and south front extending through Piotrkow, Kielce and Busk, on the Bug River, thirty miles east of Lemberg. To the left of this army, between Lódz and Kalisz, is another German force and on the right of the main German army is an Austrian force.

The bulk of the Russian troops are on the east bank of the Vistula, but a portion of their forces are still on the west side of the river. The nature of the country makes it probable that the center of the battle line will be between Sandomir and Inowroclaw, both on the Vistula River, and about sixty miles apart.

In order to take up these positions the Germans have been compelled to abandon strong positions along the River Warthe and avail themselves of the transportation facilities of Russian railroads, which are incomparably poorer than what they have been accustomed to. The Russians are described as keen to engage the enemy on a country of their own choosing and across the heads of their supplies.

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PRINCE OLEG DIES FROM WOUNDS; RUSSIAN GRAND DUKE'S SON.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 12.—Prince Oleg, a son of Grand Duke Constantine, died yesterday of wounds received in action. An official dispatch from Petrograd on Oct. 11 said Prince Oleg had been wounded during a cavalry engagement at the front.

The prince was carrying a Russian standard at the time he was shot.

Prince Oleg was a member of the Russian nobility and was a close friend of the Czar.

His death was a great loss to the Russian army.

## ARCHDUKE'S SLAYER WHOSE CRIME LED TOWARD IS INDICTED

Prinzip Accused With 21 Others in Gigantic Plot for a Greater Serbia.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—The Reuter Telegram Company has received via Amsterdam a despatch from Sarajevo, Bosnia, saying that the indictment against Gavrilo Princip, the assassin of Archduke Francis Ferdinand and his wife, together with twenty-one of his accomplices, has been read in Sarajevo. The men are charged with high treason in connection with the assassination of the Archduke. Three other persons have been charged with being cognizant of the plot and of having concealed the weapons with which the outrage was perpetrated.

The indictment deals at length with the Serbian society called "Narodna Odbrana," in Belgrade, which organized the conspiracy; with the methods by which the weapons and bombs were smuggled into Bosnia, and relates how the conspirators at Sarajevo recruited their accomplices, distributed their weapons and took their places on the street to await the coming of the Archducal party.

Prinzip, under examination, admitted that with a second bullet he intended to kill Field Marshal Oskar Potiorek, the Governor of Bosnia, but that he used it to slay the Archduke.

Finally the indictment deals with the motives of the outrage, and depicts the irredentist machinations for a greater Serbia in quarters extending as far as the royal court.

## Newest German Big Gun Can Shoot 23 Miles Clear Across English Channel

Edison Expert Tells of Monster Big Sisters of the "Black Berthas."

Guns greater than the famous 42-centimeter howitzers used by the Germans against Liege, Maubeuge and Antwerp have been constructed by the Krupp works and are ready for delivery to the Kaiser's forces in France and Belgium. With these new monsters, the Germans believe they will be able to control the English Channel from French coast towns, and the effort being made to capture Ostend is preliminary to the mounting of these tremendous guns on the shores of the narrow sea between England and the Continent.

This is on the word of Adolph F. Gall, a mechanical expert in the Edison laboratories at East Orange, who returned from five months abroad to-day aboard the Scandinavian-American Line steamship Hedvig.

Through friends in the Krupp works and others interested in the mechanical features of Germany's offense, Gall gained what he claims is reliable information about the manufacture of these bigger sisters of the "Black Berthas."

"The 42-centimeter Howitzer now in use by the German army is, admittedly, the great surprise of this war," said Gall. "It not only surprised the French and English, but the German army officers themselves, who were not aware of its existence. The men who helped make and prove the big gun at the Krupp works have all been drafted into the regular army and attached to these gun batteries, so that nobody but those familiar with the big brute in every detail has anything to do with its firing in siege operations."

SAYS NO FORT CAN STAND ITS AWFUL BATTERING.

"This 42-centimeter weapon is a terrible affair. No fort, however modern in construction, can stand up against it. But I learned from friends in the Krupp Company, whom I had met in a business way, that the Krupps have now turned out and have ready for delivery to the army a 50.2-centimeter gun, which will outshoot the 42-centimeter and has a range of thirty-five kilometers, or a little more than twenty-three miles. This gun, I was told, has been proved and found to be accurate and reliable. I was also told that the Krupp engineers are now working on a 55-centimeter howitzer and believe that it will stand up under the tremendous charge necessary to send its projectile out."

"The present type of 42-centimeter gun has been mounted on several of the German Dreadnoughts, according to my information. If this is so, are now working on a 55-centimeter howitzer and believe that it will stand up under the tremendous charge necessary to send its projectile out."

ARGENTINE CONSUL KILLED BY SHELL IN ANTWERP, SAYS DUTCH NEWSPAPER.

LONDON, Oct. 12 (Associated Press).—The correspondent at Amsterdam of the Central News quotes the newspaper Het Volk to the effect that the Argentine Consul at Antwerp, M. Lemaire, was killed during the bombardment by a shell.

The missile struck the roof of the consulate and penetrated through the ceiling to the cellar, where the Consul was sleeping.

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## KAISER ON THE FIELD WITH HIS TROOPS



This interesting picture shows the German Emperor consulting with Gen. Heringer, one of the commanders of the army invading France. Prince Oscar, the Kaiser's fifth son, who has been repeatedly praised for his heroic work at the front, is shown watching the movements of troops through a telescope.

## OFFICIAL FRENCH REPORT

### Left Wing on the Offensive; Advances Elsewhere, Says Paris

PARIS, Oct. 13.—[Associated Press.]—Following is the text of the official announcement given out in Paris this afternoon:

"On our left wing our forces have resumed the offensive in the regions of Hazebrouck and of Bethune against the detachments of the enemy, composed in large part of cavalry coming from the front along Bailleur, Estaires and La Bassée.

"The town of Lille, held by a territorial detachment, has been attacked and occupied by a German army corps.

"(The official German report issued yesterday declared that the German cavalry on Saturday completely routed a French cavalry division west of Lille, and near Hazebrouck had inflicted severe losses on another cavalry division.)

"Between Arras and Albert we have made notable progress.

"On the centre also we have made progress in the region of Berry-au-Bac, and have advanced toward Souvign, to the west of the Argonne and north of Malancourt.

"Between the Argonne and the Meuse, on the right bank of the Meuse, our troops, who hold the heights of the Meuse to the east of Verdun, have advanced.

"To the south of the road from Verdun to Metz, in the region of Apremont, we have gained a little territory on our right and repulsed a German attack on our left.

"On our right wing—Vosges and Alsace—there has been no change.

"To sum up, yesterday was marked by perceptible progress on the part of our forces at various points on the field of battle.

"In Galicia the Austrian corps defeated in Galicia are endeavoring to reform at a point four kilometers west of Przemyśl."

## 20,000 Germans Were Wounded In the Short Siege of Antwerp

THE HAGUE, (Via London), Oct. 13.—According to a special despatch to the Cologne Gazette, from Zurich, Switzerland, a large number of civilians who arrived in Zurich from Belfort reported that an artillery duel was progressing in the direction of Belfort when they departed.

A special despatch to the Avondpost says 1,500 German wounded have passed through Liege for Aix-Chapelle, to which place within the last two weeks 20,000 wounded have been transported. Most of these it is thought here, were from Antwerp.

Buxton, Governor-General of the Union, and countersigned by Gen. Smuts, Minister of Defense.

The Official Press Bureau to-day issued the text of a telegram received by the Secretary of the Colonies from Lord Buxton as follows:

"Ever since the resignation of Gen. Beyers as Commander-General of the Citizen's Force there have been indications that something was wrong with the forces in the Northwest Cape province, which were placed under command of Lieut.-Col. S. G. Maritz. The Government arranged to send a command to Lieut.-Col. Maritz, on the 8th inst. Col. Brits sent a message to Col. Maritz to come in and report to him. To this message Col. Maritz replied in a most insolent manner that he was not going to report to anybody. All he wanted was his discharge, and Col. Brits must have himself and take over his command."

"Col. Brits then sent Major Ron Brouwer to take over the command. On his arrival at Col. Maritz's camp, Major Brouwer was taken prisoner with his companions, but personally he was subsequently released and sent back with an ultimatum from Col. Maritz to the Union Government to the effect that unless the Government guaranteed to him before 10 o'clock Sunday morning, the 11th of October, that they would allow Gen. Hertzog, Dr. Wet, Beyers, Kemp and Muller to meet him where he was in order that he might receive instructions from them, he would forthwith make an attack on Col. Brits's forces and proceed further to invade the Union."

"Major Ron Brouwer reported that Col. Maritz was in possession of some guns belonging to the Germans and that he held the rank of General commanding the German troops. He had a force of Germans under him in addition to his own rebel command. He had arrested all those of his officers and men who were unwilling to join the Germans and had sent them as prisoners to German Southwest Africa."

"Major Brouwer saw an agreement between Col. Maritz and the Governor of German Southwest Africa guaranteeing the independence of the Union as a republic, ending Walvis Bay and certain other portions of the Union to Germany, and undertaking that the Germans would only invade the Union on the invitation of Col. Maritz."

"Major Brouwer was shown numerous telegrams and holo messages dating back to the beginning of September. Col. Maritz boasted that he had ample guns, rifles, ammunition and money from the Germans and that he would overrun the whole of South Africa."

"In view of this state of affairs the Government is taking the most vigorous steps to stamp out the rebellion and to inflict condign punishment on all rebels and traitors."

DIED.

SMITH.—On Oct. 11, 1914, after a long illness, at his residence, 88 Grove St., New York City, MARY BARBARA, wife of Frank M. Smith and daughter of the late Mary B. Holmes.

Funeral from her late residence on Oct. 15, at 9:30 A. M., thence to St. Joseph's Church, 6th ave. near Waverley place, where a solemn requiem high mass will be offered for the repose of the soul. Burial in Calvary Cemetery. Christiana Press please copy.

## BRITISH CONSUL TO FLEE FROM OSTEND; GERMANS NEAR CITY

(Continued From First Page.)

repetitions of the German bomb dropping over Paris during the past two days.

The offensive movement against the German right wing, under Gen. von Klück and von Helm has begun, according to to-day's 3 o'clock official communiqué. It was stated that the French began their movement in the region of Hazebrouck and Bethune. The Germans still occupy Lille.

In the centre, the statement says, the French troops have advanced considerably in the regions of Berry-au-Bac, in the Argonne and along the Meuse. A forward movement along the south road from Verdun to Metz has resulted in the Germans being driven back.

On the extreme right the situation is described as being unchanged.

BORDEAUX, France (Associated Press).—It was announced officially to-day that it has been decided to transfer the Belgian Government to France in order that it may have full liberty of action.

Several Belgian Ministers, accompanied by a group of officials, left Ostend this morning for Havre, where the French Government has prepared temporary offices for them.

King Albert remains at the head of the Belgian army.

## Germany Notifies Holland She Will Respect Neutrality

BERLIN (via The Hague and London), Oct. 13.—The Government of the Netherlands has again been officially notified by the German Government that the status of the River Scheldt, the waterway which leads to Antwerp, will be regarded by Germany as heretofore.

There will be no question of forcing the Scheldt or using it for purposes not sanctioned in treaty with the Netherlands.

The notification to this effect was sent this morning.

## British Pact With Belgium Now Proved, Says Berlin Press

BERLIN, Oct. 13 (by wireless via Bayville, N. Y.).—Disclosures by the German Foreign Office of papers seized at Brussels tending to show the existence of a secret military agreement between England and Belgium are hailed by the German press as irrefutable proof of the violation of Belgian neutrality by Great Britain.

The Government also announced to-day that the papers state that toward the end of 1911 England intended violating the neutrality of Belgium.

According to a War Office statement, the British Ambassador at Constantinople has ordered the ladies of the embassy to leave to-day.

The statement also declares that despatches from Sofia confirm the report that the Russian fleet is sailing southward across the Black Sea. It is stated that the Turkish Government flatly declined a demand from the entente powers to dislodge German naval officers anchoring in the Turkish navy.

The Berlin Foreign Office has received word that Russia has sent two regiments to suppress a mutiny of Siberian reservists in Bessarabia.

## Germans in Ghent, London Hears That Gen. Von Kluck Is in Retreat

LONDON, Oct. 13.—[Associated Press.]—A despatch to the Times from Ostend says the Germans occupied Ghent at 7 o'clock Monday morning and that refugees from that city are coming into Ostend.

(Ghent is a city of 170,000 inhabitants in Belgium, the capital of East Flanders, situated at the confluence of the Lys and the Scheldt. It is thirty-one miles northwest of Brussels and the same distance west and slightly south of Antwerp, with which it is connected by rail. It is thirty-six miles southeast of Ostend, a main railroad also connecting these two cities.)

The correspondent adds that a German aviator dropped two bombs on Ostend Monday. Neither of the missiles exploded.

It is reported from Amsterdam that the Germans are bombarding Bruges, which is only twenty-three miles from Ostend. Another report is that Uhlans who arrived at Selssete, near the Belgian-Holland border, notified the people that 5,000 troops were to be quartered there.

A Times correspondent in the north of France reports strong German columns of all arms passing through Bailleur (Department of the Nord, near the Belgian frontier), in the direction of Tynes, Belgium, thirty miles southwest of Bruges.

"Around the latter town the Germans have concentrated in very large numbers. German cavalry patrols have been seen in many places within twenty miles of Dunkirk, on the Strait of Dover, forty miles northwest of Lille. These detachments doubtless are part of a screen thrown out to test the strength of the allies and mask the German main body."

The correspondent adds that there is no doubt that this main body is retreating to the east and northeast, but in view of the news from Belgium it is possible that the troops moving north are to assist in the attack on Ostend.

## CANDY

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A Crystallization of Ideals in Candy

**Special for Tuesday**  
NEW CRACKERS—A delicious sweet, built from rich Golden Oatmeal (candy), having a filling of various flavors, including  
Pineapple, Vanilla, Strawberry, and many others.  
FOUR BOXES 10c

**Special for Wednesday**  
TWO TASTY CRANBERRY CAKES—A delicious, moist cake, with a filling of cranberry sauce and raisins, and a delicious vanilla frosting.  
FOUR BOXES 10c

We Also Offer:

SPECIAL ASSORTED CHOCOLATES—We wish to emphasize the fact that these are really high-class Chocolates Covered with Swiss Milk, and having a filling of various flavors, including  
Vanilla, Strawberry, Pineapple, and many others.  
FOUR BOXES 19c

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